

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

Advertisements: \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks, 25¢ for each cent.

VOL. LVIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1858.

NO. 42.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Assignee's Sale.
THE undersigned, Assignee of CHAS. M. KENRICK & CO., under a deed of voluntary assignment for the benefit of Creditors, will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday, August 28th, on the premises, at 10 o'clock of said day, THAT VALUABLE

FARM & MOUNTAIN-LAND,
belonging to CHAS. M. KENRICK, formerly owned by Martin Winger, deceased, situate part in Franklin and part in Mendenhall townships, Adams county, on the public road leading from D. Newman's, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, to the old Sippensburg road, five miles north-west of Gettysburg, containing

1200 ACRES,
more or less, of Patented Land; of which 100 Acres are cleared, the remainder in excellent Chestnut, Pine and Oak timber, equal to any in the County. The clear land has nearly all been fenced, and is in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good two-story

LOG HOUSE, with a stone kitchen, a good Wash-house, a large straw stack, a large stone bank, a barn, wagon-shed, corn-crib, cider-press, &c. &c.; a well of first-rate water near the house; and two OUTFIELDS of excellent fruit. There is also on the premises, about 300 yards from the house,

AN EXCELLENT SAW-MILL.
The property will be sold altogether, or divided to suit purchasers. It will be shown to any person desirous of examining the same by the subscriber, or CHAS. M. KENRICK, who resides on the premises. Terms made known on the day of sale by

JOHN HOOVER, Assignee.

Aug. 2.

TO INVALIDS!

Dr. Hardman, of Pittsburg, Pa.,
—CELEBRATED Analytical Physician—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children—Corresponding Member of the London Medical Society of Observation, and Editor of the "Medical Steadholder," will visit York, Pa., Washington House, Tuesday, Aug. 24; Westminster, Md., Dymock's City Hotel, Thursday, Aug. 26; GETTYSBURG, Pa., Globe Inn, Saturday, Aug. 28; McConellsburg, Pa., Cross Keys Hotel, Tuesday, Aug. 31; Hancock, Md., Barton's Hotel, Thursday, Sept. 2; Bath, Va., Mrs. O'Farrell's Hotel, Friday, Sept. 3; Cumberland, Md., St. Nicholas Hotel, Saturday, Sept. 4; Romney, Va., Virginia Hotel, Monday, Sept. 6; Fairmont, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 8; Norfolltown, Va., National Hotel, Friday, Sept. 10; Wheeling, Va., Monroe House, Sunday and Monday, Sept. 13 and 14; Belair, Ohio, Norton Hotel, Tuesday, Sept. 14; St. Clairsville, Ohio, National Hotel, Wednesday, Sept. 15; Cambridge, Ohio, Moore's Hotel, Thursday, Sept. 16; Wellsburg, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 17; Wellsburg, Ohio, Missouri House, Saturday, Sept. 18; Rochester, Pa., Pavilion Hotel, Monday, Sept. 20; Washington, Pa., Valentine House, Wednesday, Sept. 22; Waynesburg, Pa., Hamilton House, Friday, Sept. 24; Pittsburg, St. Charles Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 26 and 27.

AND MAY BE CONSULTED FREE OF CHARGE!

Dr. H. invites consultation on all long-standing or Chronic Diseases.

N. B.—The Dr. carries a full supply of his medicine with him.

Call and get a copy of the "Medical Steadholder," and "Letters to Invalids"—Free.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

AS required by the 23d section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 13th day of Oct., A. D. 1857.

ASSETS.	
Loans and Discounts,	\$233,853 03
Stock of the Commonwealth,	24,189 70
Specie,	64,682 62
Due by City Banks,	90,139 58
Country Banks,	5,829 64
Notes of other Banks,	13,995 67
	109,756 89
Stocks,	905 74
Judgments,	22,549 69
Bonds,	6,255 38
Real Estate,	6,525 00
	\$471,218 05

LIABILITIES.

Circulation,	247,760 00
Deposits,	27,325 85
Due to other Banks,	6,953 43
	\$382,039 28

I, T. D. CARSON, Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg, being affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. D. CARSON, Cashier.

Gettysburg, August 6, 1858.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of August, A. D. 1858. GEO. ARNOLD, J. P.

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Henry Monshower, on Saturday the 25th of August, inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of employing TWELVE TEACHERS to take charge of the several Schools of said township.

By order of the President, AUG. 9.—id

AN FRESH supply of fresh FISH—Shad, Mackerel, and Herring, by the barrel, warranted good, at

ALL kinds of CEDAR & WILLOW WARE for sale low by Gillespie & Thomas

Choice Poetry.

GOD BLESS YOU.

How sweetly fall these simple words
Upon the human heart,
When friends long bound by strongest ties
Are doomed by fate to part.
You softly press the hands of those,
Who thus in love are true,
And end responsive tears to seal,
In breathing out "God bless you!"

"God bless you!" all long, long months ago
I heard the mournful phrase,
When one whom I in childhood loved
Went from my dreamy gaze.
Now mingling tears all thick and fast,
I mourn my long lost treasure,
While echoes of the heart bring back
The farewell prayer "God bless you!"

The mother sending forth her boy
In years and smiling face,
Hearts and a mother's steady gaze,
No murmurs out "God bless you!"
She softly says between her sobs,
When children's misdeeds press you,
Come to thy mother—boy, come back,
Then softly sighs "God bless you!"

"God bless you!" more of love expressed
Than volumes written number;
Reveal me thus our trust in Him,
Whose gifts never ebb,
I ask in parting no long speech,
And long in studied words—
Only ask the dear old words,
So sweet—so said—"God bless you!"

MY CHILDHOOD'S HOME.

My childhood's home; how memory loves,
To linger round this spot!
Life's earliest scenes were gathered there,
He joy I'll never forget.
When weary, I would creep to rest,
And turn to thee, my childhood's home.
When sorrow's cruel hand was laid on me,
And mother's fingers moist my brow,
I long the joys away to cast,
And turn to thee for rest and now;
Oh! would that I could once again,
And turn to thee, my childhood's home.
In travelling o'er life's stormy road,
When Faith and Hope my bosom lie,
The vision of the loved home,
Gives me the peace of memory.
And now, I sigh no more to roam,
But turn to thee, my childhood's home.
There is one thought that lingers still,
Within my heart's cell,
It doth with hope my heart fill—
The death all things will;
And now, when I'm alone in room,
And rest me in my heavenly home.

Miscellaneous.

Perpetual Sunshine.

Bayard Taylor, who last summer made a journey to the North Cape, writes from Hammerfest, Finmark, his impressions of the continuous polar daylight of the Arctic latitudes, from which we extract the following:
"I am tired of this unending daylight, and would willingly exchange the pomp of the Arctic midnight for the starlight darkness of home. We are confused by the loss of night; we lose the perception of time. One is never sleepy, but simply tired, and after a sleep of eight hours by sunshine, wakes up as tired as ever. His sleep at last is broken and irregular; he substitutes a number of short naps, distributed through the time, and finally gets into a state of general uneasiness and discomfort. A Hammett merchant, who has made frequent voyages to Spitzbergen, told me that in the latitude of 80 deg. he never knew certainly whether it was day or night, and the cook was the only person on board who could tell him."
"At first the nocturnal sunshine strikes you as being wonderfully convenient. You lose nothing of the scenery; you can read and write as usual; you never need be in a hurry, because there is time enough for everything. It is not necessary to do your day's work in the daytime, for no night cometh. You are never belated, somewhat of the stress of life is lifted off your shoulders. But, after a time, you would be glad of an excuse to stop seeing and observing and thinking, and even enjoying."
"There is no compulsory rest, such as darkness brings—no sweet isolation, which is the best refreshment of sleep. You lie down in the broad day, and the sun comes 'arise!' attends on the re-opening your eyes. I never went below and saw my fellow-passengers all around me without a sudden feeling that something was wrong, that they were drugged, or under some unnatural influence, that they thus slept so fast while the sunshine streamed in through the port-holes."
"There are some advantages of this Northern summer, which have presented themselves to me in rather a grotesque light. I think what an aid and shelter is removed from crime—how many vices which can only flourish in the deceptive atmosphere of night must be checked by the sober reality of daylight! No assassin can dog the steps of his victim; no burglar can work in sunshine; no guilty lovers can hold stolen interviews by moonlight—all concealment is removed, for the sun, like the Eye of God, sees everything, and the secret vices of the earth must be bold indeed, if they can bear his gaze. Morally, as well as physically, there is safety in light and danger in darkness—and yet give me the darkness and the danger! Let the parading sun go off his beat for a while, and show a little confidence in my ability to behave properly, rather than worry me with his sleepless vigilance."

Allow a boy to run at large one year

in indulgence, and you have laid the foundation whereon will be built his future ruin.

There are many things that are thorns

to our hopes until we have attained them, and envenomed arrows to our heart when we have.

Going Snacks.

Not long ago, in a neighboring city, as a butcher stood at his stall, selling meat, he saw a man stoop down and pick something up.

"What have you got there?" asked the butcher.
The fellow said—"It looks like money."
On examination it proved to be a ten dollar bill.

"I suppose," said the butcher, "it is one I dropped when making change, a little while ago."

To which the finder replied—
"I think I ought to have one half, for had it not been for me you would not have seen it again."

The butcher, knowing it not to be his bill, thought he couldn't do less than comply with the fellow's request; he therefore took a five dollar bill out of his pocket-book, and gave it to him, taking the ten himself.

Soon afterwards the butcher was purchasing some goods in a store, and offered the bill in payment to the store keeper, who pronounced it counterfeit. The butcher was surprised, and not over-well pleased, but on considering, thought the best thing he could do would be to stow the ten dollar note away in a safe place and say nothing about the way in which he had overreached himself.

One cold night in February, a traveler entered the log house of a Georgia planter, in an unsettled part of the State. A glorious pine-knot wood fire blazed upon the hearth, but the apartment was nevertheless exceedingly uncomfortable, from the fact that the doors and windows stood wide open, admitting the full current of cold air upon one side of those within, while the other was fairly roasting. "Well, stranger," said the planter, "I don't know how it is; I keep these darned great fires going all day long, but somehow or other the rooms ain't the thing no how." "Shall I teach you how to make them comfortable?" asked the traveler. "Why, I reckon I wish you would." The stranger rose and closed the door and windows. "Well, I declare, that is more comfortable, anyhow. I tell you what, old woman," he added, turning to his wife, "you must recollect that!"

A French engineer was traveling upon an old Ohio steamboat. He observed to the captain:

"But this engine is in a very bad condition."

"That's so," was the reply.

"And how much longer do you expect to run it?"

"Till it bursts," was the cool, indifferent reply.

After the next landing place, there was at least one Frenchman less on board that boat.

A gentleman once upon a time entered a small shop in which vegetables were kept for sale, and inquired of the proprietor if he had any onions.

"Onions, onions," repeated the puzzled vegetable dealer, "onions—no, sir, I believe not."

After the gentleman had left, the perplexed vegetable man scratched his head for a minute, and then, as if struck with a sudden solution of the mystery, exclaimed, "wonder if that darned ignorant feller didn't mean ingots!"

A Frenchman built a four story

house adjoining his Dutch neighbor's two-story house. Being on the roofs of their respective houses one day, the one on the low house cries out to the other: "What for you build so high for?" To which the Frenchman replied: "De ground es very cheap up here!"

An Indiana paper says during a trial in Lawrence Court, a young lad who was called as a witness, was asked if he knew the obligations of an oath, and where he would go if he told a lie. He said he supposed he would go where all the lawyers went. He was considered a competent witness, of course.

To Cure the Appetite for Tobacco.

The N. York Independent gives the following, as the experience of a clergyman who smoked and chewed tobacco for many years, and used these means to break himself of the habit:—I had a deep well of very cold water, and whenever the evil appetite claimed indulgence, I resorted immediately to fresh-drawn water. Of this I drank what I desired, and then continued to hold water in my mouth—throwing out and taking in successive mouthfuls until the craving ceased. By a faithful adherence to this practice for about a month, I was cured. And from that time to this I have been as free from any appetite for tobacco as a nursing infant. I loathe the use of the weed in every form, far more than I ever did before I contracted habits of indulgence.

It is the proud prerogative of noble nature that they retain their influence after death. The lamps which guided us on earth, become stars to light us from above, and the beneficent may still claim the aspirations of the blessed—a species of apotheosis equally honorable to the living and the dead.

Wrong.—To be suffered to go uncorrected to-day for the very thing for which chastisement was inflicted yesterday. With as much reason might a watch, which should be wound backward half the time, be expected to run as well, as a child thus trained to become possessed of an estimable character.

An Egyptian Pyramid of Cheops.

A Chaplain of the United States navy, who, a few years ago, visited the great pyramid of Cheops, says "that he walked around it, wading in the deep sand fourteen hundred feet, before he passed one of its sides, and between five and six thousand feet before he made the circuit." He then proceeds to thus further describe it, affording a better idea of the stupendous size and extent of this Royal dead-house than we have heretofore had:

"Take an hundred New York churches, of the ordinary width, and arrange them in a hollow square, twenty-five on a side, and you would scarcely have the base of this pyramid; take another hundred and throw their material into the hollow square and it would not be full. Pile on all the stone and brick of Philadelphia and Boston, and the structure would not be as high or solid as this great work of man. One layer of blocks was long since removed to Cairo for building purposes, and enough remains to supply the demands of a city of half a million of people for a century, if they were permitted freely to use it."

Another traveller, describing this immense structure, says, "It covers more than 13 acres. Weight of masonry six millions of tons, occupying a space nearly equal to that bounded by Market and Race streets, and Second and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, and of an altitude exceeding twice that of Christ Church steeple, with sufficient material, on each side, to build the whole of that city."

The original square bases of Cheops was 764 feet, (now 746,) and consequently embraces an area of thirteen acres. The original altitude was 480 feet, now 450.

Novel Insect Trap.

Patentees of fly and other insect traps had better sell out their invention at the highest offer. Our reasons for this advice will be shown by the following:

An Illinois correspondent gives us an account of a new insect trap that will no doubt be very successful. He says—"In the first place, you must procure a large toad, such as St. Patrick banished from Ireland (good luck to him,) which are easily tamed, then make a small box with a hole near the bottom, so that the toad can put his head out; drop some molasses on his back and put him in the box; his tongue is three inches long, and he can catch any insect that comes within his reach. This trap is not handsome but useful."

A catastrophe occurred at a church in St. Catharine, Canada West, a few Sabbaths ago. One of the largest kind of hoopled females, after sailing up the aisle in splendid style, without accident to either herself or her worshippers, attempted to enter a pew; when the immense mass had been squeezed about half way through, it 'stuck fast,' and all the efforts, kicks, squeaks and contortions of the fair occupant, were unavailing to move the concern.

The sexton—who is a colored man—and one or two of the church officers preserving their difficulty, resolved to relieve the distressed creature; but it was no go—she could neither be got in or out, so firmly was she wedged in. They tugged, and pulled and heaved, until the sweat stood in large drops on their foreheads, and went trickling down their noses in as beautiful a manner as the oil ran off of Aaron's beard, and when the case appeared too desperate almost to hope for relief short of cutting away a good many feet of the pew, the colored gentleman's face suddenly lighted up with an idea, let's cut her, has—let's cut her! and the poor thing, despite her expostulations, was cantered accordingly, amid a universal laugh from the congregation, and thus relieved from her troubles.

A young lady from the east, visiting her relations at Cleveland, had been considerably annoyed by the attentions and self-sufficient airs of a conceited youth, and finally concluded to show her friends, upon the next opportunity, "how a few plain words should put him down." That day at dinner our gentleman was anxious that Charlotte should sit beside him, which she gravely excused herself from doing until the cholera season should be over. "Cholera season!—why—what—oh—pshaw! come and sit down by me." "Not now—can't do it, possibly—father told me when I left home not to touch, or taste, or have anything to do with anything green at my meals."

An Important Discovery.

Professor B. F. Greenough, of Boston, has discovered a new process by which burning fluid and camphene are made non-explosive, thereby saving the risk of accidents which have become so frequent in our vicinity. The process by which this desideratum is attained consists in the complete saturation of the camphene or fluid with carbolic acid gas. This gas, it is well known, is unable to support combustion, and, indeed, in considerable quantities it is as effective an extinguisher of fire as water itself, and combined with burning fluid utter stroy to its explosive quality without least impairing its illuminating properties.

A model return upon a writ

recently made by a deputy sheriff in a county, Indiana. It was—'Served within, but was fit with brickbats women so that I couldn't serve it.'

Dr. Livingstone tells us that the youth of South Africa are not permitted to marry a wife until they have killed a rhinoceros, and endured a public whipping, which scars their backs for life.

How Driving Affects the Meat of Neat Cattle.

There is some excuse for the western grazer's preference for the Durhams, as they formerly drove them over the mountains. The fat of all cattle is the first to run off, the first particles mixed through the flesh of the first, the kidney, being coated over and more solid, holding out longer, and the red meat being the last to fall. One accustomed to driving, fattening and slaughtering, could detect a drove of 'drifted' from those taken fresh from the pastures, by seeing them pass on yonder road, as well as the skillful butcher could by handling them; and although the 'drifted' cattle might have much more kidney tallow, the meat would be as poor as wool, and instead of being red, would be as blue as a whet-stone; those taken fresh from the pasture or stall, if not so fat, would make more juicy, tender and sweeter beef. If you see a lot of cattle, in the field or elsewhere, with good shoulders, or rather what a butcher would term 'showing his shoulder to his ear,' without any flank, rest assured that they have been 'drifted,' or in some other way injudiciously handled for slaughtering, for if there is no flank, there is not much fat. A poor bullock does not wear a good shoulder longer than to get rid of his fat and the tenderest parts of his flesh, and the neck and round would be the only parts of a bullock left for a steak. Major Dickinson's Penn Yan Address.

Rare on Blinkers.

Mr. Rarey having been asked his opinion with regard to the use of 'blinkers' on horses, replies in a communication to the London Times, in which he states that his experience with and observation of horses proves clearly that 'blinkers should not be used, and that the sight of the horse, for many reasons, should not be interfered with in any way.' Horses are only fearful of objects which they do not understand or are not familiar with, and the eye is one of the principal mediums by which this understanding and this familiarity are brought about. They can be broken in less time and better without blinkers, and driven past objects which usually startle them, with far more safety when the eye has opportunity to examine objects fully. The horse is a better judge of distance than man, and if allowed the free use of his eyes, would avoid collisions frequently caused by the carelessness of his driver. Mr. Rarey states that the use of blinkers is rapidly disappearing in the United States, and predicts increased usefulness in the horse when this 'folly of the century' is abolished in London.

Experience with Cattle Disease.

Judge Love, the humorous editor of the Wire Grass Reporter, attempted to investigate the cause, nature, and effect of the cattle disease, which is at present making such fearful ravages among the deer and cows. He relates his experience as follows:

"A faithful old servant gave information that a fine cow belonging to us was afflicted, and gave it as his opinion that it was murrain, and not the black tongue, although her mouth seemed to be a little sore. He asked us to go down and examine the beast, which we accordingly proceeded to do. We went into the pen, and passed along by the side of the cow, giving a casual scrutiny, as we passed, intending to make a stand in front of her for a few moments. Just as we got before her, she threw up her head, looked wildly at us a few seconds, and then with a snort, a lowered head and elevated tail, made at us. We hoot-faced instantly, and marched through the pen, at the rate of about a mile a minute, and cleared an eight rail fence without laying hands thereon. We then looked back, and the cow was standing where we left the earth, and committed ourselves to the air, looking more astonished than angry. The old servant was at the other side of the pen, with one hand on the fence and the other on his bowels, bent almost to the ground in a fit of laughter. Straightening himself up and gathering breath, he exclaimed:

"My Lord, master, you ain't gettin' old yet, and he bowed himself again in exultant parody. Not seeing anything particular funny in the transaction, ourself, and feeling indisposed to pursue our investigation in regard to the cattle epidemic, we left the place. If it should be our misfortune to lose any more of our stock, we would as soon lose that cow as any other."

It Followed Him.

When the American flag was unfurled in Tampico, an aged Spaniard was heard inveighing with legions earnestness the pertinacity with which the flag had pursued his fortunes. "I was de Spanish consul in de Louisiana, but soon dat flag he was raise; and I go to Pensacola, but soon dat flag was over me dare. I lived in de Texas, but dat flag follow me dare. Says I, I go where de flag never come. I come to Tampico, but here is dat flag agin. I believe

The Utah Indians.

A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from Utah, does not give a flattering picture of Indian life in that quarter, but it is no doubt a truer description than is usually found in Indian romances.

The Utahs are the most degraded. If any man in camp was generous enough to divide his greatly abbreviated ration with one of the miserable-looking, half-starved red devils, on the day following he was sure to find his tent swarming with Indian bucks, squaws, paposes and dogs, all expecting to be fed. Rather than undergo the fatigues of hunting, they would devour the entrails of the miserable cattle butchered for the army, picking them from the filth in which they had lain sometimes for weeks. This will be attested by every officer or soldier who spent the last winter here. These Indians scarcely ever wash themselves, and their hair is permitted to hang in matted masses, filled with dirt and disgusting lice. Red paint they daub profusely over their faces. Loathsome disease, constitutional and hereditary, is rapidly wasting them away, and a few generations will extinguish them. So, too, the game which once covered the valleys and mountains of their wilderness homes, is rapidly disappearing. Not a solitary buffalo is now to be seen, and the elk, the deer and antelope, also, are failing.

The first thing attracting the attention of the visitor as he approached their camp, was the multitudinous bear, buffalo, elk, antelope and deer skins spread upon poles, being supported by forked sticks, which the squaws were busily engaged in dressing. A skin, after being thoroughly saturated with water, is scraped on the fleshy surface with a flat stone having sharp edges, until all the fleshy matter is removed. It is next spread out smoothly upon a flat surface, and rubbed with the brains of some animal until it becomes measurably dry and very soft, which completes the operation.

The next scene was that of a number of squaws seated in a circle upon the ground, each with a solitary exception, having an infant strapped upon her back with its black eyes peeping over the mother's shoulder, so completely absorbed in a game of 'sticks' as scarcely to be conscious of the approach of strangers. The parties were Bannocks and some Ute visitors. The game resembles in its general features the well known western game of 'outs in hand.'

The tribes of Utes are passionately fond of it. They bet their horses, their skins, lodges, trikoties, and even their clothes, frequently returning home with nothing save a scanty breach cloth to cover their nakedness, even in the coldest weather. So violent are they in their gustulations and their excitement at times while engaged in this game, that the blood gushes from their mouths and nostrils. They will continue the game night and day until one of the party is reduced to beggary.

Destroying \$81,000 to Spite His Son.

A correspondent of the London Times relates the following story—if it is true—locating the parties in Vienna. Strange things happen frequently in the 'old country':

A few days ago, a Baron Silberstein died here, and after his death no money was in his house, although he had always passed for a wealthy man. Inquiries were made by his heir, and, on its being discovered that a banker had paid into his hands the sum of 170,000 fl., but a few days before his death. His valet was arrested by the police on suspicion of having made away with the money. As the man said his master left his bed a couple of days before he died, in order to burn some papers, the stove in the bed-room was searched. Nothing but the remains of documents were found, and the servant was kept in custody until it occurred to some one it might be as well to examine the other stoves. The examination was made, and the numerous remains of bank-notes of 1,000 fl. each, proved the innocence of the valet and destructiveness of his master. The Baron, who was divorced from his wife, often expressed doubt about the legitimacy of his only son, and in order that he should profit as little as possible by his death, he burnt bank-notes of the value of 160,000 fl. (£16,200.) When the door of the stove was open, the word 'chaud' was distinctly visible on many of the consumed notes, which, of course, fell to pieces when touched.

A Foolish Testament.

has been contested before the Probate court of Cheshire county, N. H. Capt. John Town, late of Keene, devised his estate to the eldest son (yet unborn) of his first sons; or if there were no sons, to the eldest daughter; in case either son has neither son nor daughter, after the time when a blessing is possible in the course of nature, he then receives his portion of the estate himself. The plea of insanity was set up against the will, but the will was sustained.

A farmer said to a barber that he to reduce his prices, now that corn was cheap. "No, sirree," said the shaver, "less corn is low, farmers make such asses that I have twice the ground to sow."

The man who has never tried the ownership of a little child has carelessly as one passes a rare flower without plucking it or knowing its value.

Affections like the conscience are rather to be led than driven; and it is to be feared they that marry where they do not love, will love where they do not marry.

Right of Visit and Search.

We are happy to learn that there is not likely to be the slightest difficulty between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, in relation to a satisfactory adjustment of these knotty questions. The National Intelligencer some days since presented its readers with an elaborate review of all the points involved, and in that journal, of Saturday last, we find this important paragraph:—"Our purpose in returning to the subject so soon after the review of it which was submitted to our readers on Tuesday last, is to say, that whatever there might have appeared to us of doubt or imperfect accord between the two Governments at the date of our article of the 5th inst., we have had the satisfaction to learn that letters received from London by the last steamer announce the fall and entire agreement on the part of the British Minister to the grounds assumed by our Government in Secretary Cass's able despatch of the 10th of April last, and the consequent removal of all chance of misunderstanding growing out of divers views on the subject hereafter. While our veteran and distinguished statesman may well be proud of the homage paid by the statesmen of England to the ability of his argument and the conclusiveness of his appeal to the principles of public law, the frank admission made by Lord Malmesbury may be regarded as a fresh proof of the desire of the British Government to avoid every just cause of irritation, and to cement the most friendly relations between the two countries."

The above embodies truly gratifying intelligence, and it is given at an opportune moment. The success of the Atlantic Telegraph has put the two nations in excellent humor, and if it were possible, our bachelor President would, in person, express himself to Queen Victoria in the warmest manner, at the union which is likely to produce such kindly, friendly, fraternal and pacific results.

Free Trade Delusions.

Notwithstanding the confident tone of certain free trade organs, a perceptible change is going forward in favor of that protective principle which so early commended itself to the Fathers of the Republic. The iron mon of Pennsylvania can no longer see with content their magnificent resources labored before the adverse power of the cheap labor and established manufacturing of the Old World. The farmers of the West are getting clearer ideas of the necessity of enlarging the home market and of establishing a closer connection with the manufacturing interest. Even the Democrats of Maine, by their resolutions in the 6th Congressional District, are clamoring for a repeal of the free trade features of the Reelproerty Treaty, and for a revision of the tariff, and are deprecating the Democratically threatened repeal of the fishing bounties and of the navigation laws. In these cases the teachings of interest have dissipated all the foggy delusions of free trade enthusiasts. And the area of this beneficent change will be greatly extended ere we get through with the present hard times. But even then, we shall only come back to the principles with the old clear-headed philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, discerned before we had any really national experience. Writing from England to Humphrey Marshall, Franklin says:

"And there is still a further consideration. The colonies that produce provisions grow very fast; but of the countries that take off those provisions some do not increase at all, as the European nations; and others, as the West India colonies, not in the same proportion. So that, though the demand at present may be sufficient, it cannot long continue so. Every manufacturer encouraged in our country makes part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves as much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufactures he supplies. Here in England it is well known and understood that, wherever a manufacture is established which employs a number of hands, it raises the value of lands in the neighboring country all round it, partly by the greater demand near at hand for the produce of the land, and partly from the plenty of money drawn by the manufacturers to that part of the country. It seems, therefore, the interest of all our farmers and owners of lands to encourage our young manufactures in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant countries."

Dying of Fat.

A Georgia correspondent of a Savannah newspaper writes the following in regard to a case of obesity:

"A man of about 40 years of age, who weighed 300 lbs. at the time of his death, was found dead in his bed, and was unable to get about with

A Good Letter.

The following letter from the 'gallant Harry of the West,' the old Whig leader, the practical American statesman, has recently been published, for the first time. It was written during the depressed times of John Tyler's Administration, but is equally applicable to the present circumstances of the nation:

ASHLAND, 6th APRIL, 1843.

"Dear Sir: I received your favor, and concur with you in all that you have said about the ills of the country and the causes of them. They originated at Washington, and the remedy ought to come from the same place; but during the present administration, we are not allowed to hope for one. In the meantime, the only alternative left to the people is in their industry, economy and frugality. The savings of one family, in the course of a year, are not much; but when seventeen millions of people are all at the same time practicing economy, the aggregate of their savings in that time is immense. The people being unable to consume foreign commodities, the importations are small, and specie is flowing into the country through all its great outlets. The effect will be to augment the circulation both of specie and of bank notes redeemable in specie; and I think in the course of the year we shall begin to feel the salutary influence of this state of things. I thank you for your invitation to visit Illinois, but I regret that I cannot promise myself that satisfaction.

With great regard, I am yours, truly,
H. CLAY.

JAMES WALCOTT, Esq.

Effects of the Crayons.

The New Orleans Picayune, in reviewing the effects of the recent floods, remarks the town of Gretna is still under water, with the exception of a couple of squares. It says:

"The greater part of the town presents the singular spectacle of deserted houses standing in a lake, the streets only marked by the lines of the dwellings. Fishes gambled in deserted parlors. The minnow, cat and buffalo sport in the streets. Immense schools of the smaller denizens of the river can be seen everywhere, darting along the sidewalks, chasing each other among garden shrubbery, now drenched by downing, and hiding in the basements."

The Blockade of Africa.—France and Great Britain have well appointed and highly efficient naval forces on the African waters. That of the former consists of one steam frigate, one sailing frigate, 52 guns, four steamers of thirty-two pounders each, and 220 horse power, four steamers of 80 horse power, one steam and one sailing transport. Hereafter this station is to be commanded by an admiral or a commodore. On the Senegal river, it has seven well armed steamers, chiefly engaged in trade, and 1,200 white troops, with a large number of natives. Great Britain has stationed in the same zone, 29 vessels, mostly steamers, carrying 217 guns and 3,353 men. The United States squadron consists of four sailing vessels, with 73 guns, viz: the Cumberland, 24; Vincennes, 20; Dale, 10; Marion, 15.

Imported Horses.—Six pure Arabian blood stallions were lately brought to New York by Capt. Lane, who has been engaged in raising the sunken vessels in the harbor of Sebastopol. These animals cost \$18,000, which is said to be less than their real worth. They stand about 15 hands high, are matched, and are pairs of dark bay, grey and black. They are direct from the cavalry stables of the Russian empire, and were raised expressly for him. The number of horses in the imperial stud is limited to 5,000, and when it exceeds this number sales are made. Of this last Capt. Lane took advantage. The stables of the Czar where these horses were kept and trained, are each 12 feet square, and in part form the outer wall of an enclosure ten miles long and five miles wide. The centre of this area is used for exercising horses.

Death of Three Brothers.—A few weeks ago we announced, in two successive numbers of our paper, the deaths of Jacob and Daniel H. Schueby, old and highly respectable citizens of this county, and this week we have to record the death of another brother, Mr. Henry Schueby, which occurred at Peoria, Illinois, on the same day his brother Daniel expired in this country. These brothers were all advanced in life, were members of one of the oldest and most influential families numbered among the first settlers of the country, and will leave a gap in the chain connecting the present with the past generations which can never be closed.—Hagerstown (Md.) Herald.

Shocking Accident.—Mrs. A. L. Miller, wife of W. H. Miller, of Deerfield, Wisconsin, was killed on the 1st instant by being thrown from a horse and dragged nearly a mile, her foot remaining in the stirrup above the stirrup, where it was placed, the stirrup being too long. She had playfully mounted the horse, not intending to ride any distance, and was not more than four rods from the gate near her house, when she fell or was thrown, and being so the horse became frightened and ran off at full speed. She was shockingly bruised, it is probable, almost instantly killed. She was 35 years of age, the mother of two children.

The Grasshoppers.—The Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette says:

Grasshoppers are doing great injury to the grass and buckwheat in this county. In some districts, the second crop of clover is entirely destroyed, the fields looking bare and brown as if a mowing machine had passed over them, cutting the grass close to the ground. One farmer who had thirty acres of clover, from which he expected a week or two ago to gather a full crop of seed, informs us that he will not have a handful—the whole tract having been literally devoured by these pests, which swarm in myriads in every field. We have also heard of several instances where the young buckwheat has been eaten off and destroyed.

Whole Family Poisoned.—The family of Mr. James Masgrave, of Stillwater, Wis., were poisoned a few days since by eating mushrooms or toad-stools, resulting in the death of two of the children—aged seven and two years. The parents will probably recover from the effects of the poison.

The Grain Crops of 1858.—The Prairie Farmer gives the following estimate of the grain crops in the northwestern States:

After a careful examination of the whole subject we have come to this conclusion: that of the wheat crop of 1858 Illinois will not export more than six million bushels—perhaps far less; that Iowa will export less than one million bushels—perhaps less than half a million; that Wisconsin will export not more than three fifths as much as of the crops of 1857; that Indiana will export in about the same proportion as Wisconsin; and that there will be a falling off in Ohio of at least three millions of bushels. Best in mind we offer these as very high estimates. A continuance of bad weather may reduce the amount for export to almost nothing. At present the quantity is wasting at the rate of many thousand bushels per day. How much wheat there is yet in the country we do not know, but the quantity is certainly less than commercial papers estimate it. The corn crop will somewhat affect the prices of wheat, but there is no possibility of its being an average yield per inhabitant in Illinois or Iowa.

Three Children Picked up in Lake Erie.—The Windsor Herald gives the following particulars of the finding of three children floating in Lake Erie, on Thursday last:—Mr. Owen was crossing from Sandusky to Kingsville in a small schooner, when about eight miles from one of the islands, he fell in with a small boat containing three children, the oldest about 11 or 12—a girl—the others much smaller. The boat was full of water, drifting before the wind, and they up to their necks in water. From being so long in the water they had become almost speechless, and were with difficulty freed from their hold on the boat. From the eldest Mr. Owen learned their names and where they belonged, and kindly took them home. From the father he learned that they had been in the water from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. They had been seen in the boat in the morning, shortly after which they were missing. The father started to pursue, but failing to find them returned to the island.

Horrible Accident.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that on Tuesday, as Mr. Squire J. John, a prominent furniture manufacturer in that city, was blowing into the muzzle of a gun, to ascertain whether it was loaded, a favorite house dog came bounding upon him, and exploded the gun, the hammer of which was raised. The contents of the barrel, a heavy charge of shot, entered the face of Mr. John, carrying away the left eye and the entire upper left portion of the face and head. The brains of the unfortunate man were scattered in every direction, and of course he died instantly. The accident occurred at the residence of the deceased, near College Hill, some eight or nine miles from the city.

The Vagaries of Love.—In New Orleans, on the 1st inst., a German named Franz Buehler, about 25 years of age, committed suicide on account of his unrequited love for a black woman named Young. He left behind him a letter, stating that he had long loved Miss Young ardently and passionately; that at first she pretended to return his passion, and at different times almost acknowledged he had won her heart. Latterly she had coolly informed him that he was not the man for her; that she loved another. This black lady is described as some years older than her white lover, who has thus sacrificed his life. She is very corpulent, weighing 250 pounds or more, and as black, says the Crescent, as a pair of patent leather boots. When interrogated about the unfortunate Franz, she exclaimed: "Well, de Lord sakes, what a fool dat white man was, to be sure, to say dat he lub dis nigger."

Country Spunk versus City Impudence.—A country girl was passing through Broadway, Friday, when she observed a genteel lady following her, and stopping, she gave him a lecture that would have checked his impudence; but it did not. For fifteen minutes afterwards the girl found that he was still doling after her. She waited until he came up, and then planted a hearty blow between his eyes, after which he explained the circumstance to a small crowd of spectators, and two policemen who chanced to come up, and who would have arrested the man if he had not made himself scarce.—New York Sun.

Failure of Crops in Iowa.—We have various advices from Southern and Central Iowa, all agreeing that the crops of that State have been nearly ruined by the tremendous rains of July. Wheat is less than half a crop; oats nearly a total failure; corn looks weak and backward, but may be two-thirds of a crop; Hay, not made because of rains; Hungarian grass not yet ripe, and may be a full crop. Wheat and flour have risen in price one-half; corn from 15 cents per bushel to 25.—V. I. Tribune.

Devastation Fire in Fostville.—A letter to the Philadelphia Press states that on Saturday night a serious fire occurred at Fostville, Pa. Twelve dwellings, a wash factory, the old Henry Jenkins' screen factory, and a lot of sheds and stables were burnt to the ground. The entire loss is about fifty thousand dollars, one third of which amount is covered by insurance. All the material of the printing office of the Fostville Register, including press and type, were consumed, involving a loss of \$5,000, insurance \$2,500. James Thompson's property sustained a damage of \$1,000. J. P. McQuade, the owner of the wash factory, sustained a loss of \$1,000, insured for \$2,000. Among the other sufferers were Philip Hoffa, B. Pitt, John Schuchly, Mrs. Becker and Daniel Hill.

The Fifth Husband Gone.—A few weeks since, says the New Orleans Crescent, we mentioned, as a singular circumstance, the marriage of a German widow in the third district to her fifth husband—one of the previous four having outlived his wedding year. Well, a few days since this fifth husband took the yellow fever. He died, and on Friday he was buried. This singular and most remarkable fatality among the husbands of one lady would create doubtful talk among that lady's acquaintances, were she not well known and respected, and the cause of death of her different husbands well known to her friends. As it is, it is one of the most curious instances of fatality we ever heard of.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1858.

The People's State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE,
JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM E. FRAZER, of Fayette.

The People's County Ticket.
CONGRESS,
EDWARD McPHERSON.
ASSEMBLY,
SAMUEL DUBORAW.
JUDGE,
JAMES DAVIS.
COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL METZGER.
DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL HERBST.
AUDITOR,
JOHN BRINKERHOFF.

Our Democratic brethren have their County Convention to-day, to nominate a Ticket. Candidates for the different offices are very numerous; and last week there was a good deal of holding of buttons and whispering in ears, among the faithful. There appears to be a little difference of opinion, we understand, among those who are in the habit of directing these affairs, as to the individuals who are to be placed on the ticket. We shall see, however, ere long, who have been the successful ones. They will have to make a strong Ticket, if they hope to go ahead of our worthy and popular candidates.

Our Candidate for Congress.
It gives us great pleasure to notice the very favorable impression made abroad by our nomination of EDWARD McPHERSON, Esq., as candidate for Congress. Wherever he is known, there is but one opinion of the excellent selection that has been made in this Congressional District. We copy some of the notices:

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says:—"A better choice could not have been made. Mr. McPHERSON will be elected, if the people of the District know their own interests, and he will make one of the most honest, able and useful members ever sent to Congress."

The Lebanon Courier says:—"Mr. McPHERSON is well worthy the honor. He is one of the best politically informed young men in our State. To his able discussion of the sale of the public works, a few years ago, is no doubt to be attributed their divorce from the State. He has been connected with the press of the State for many years, and is a forcible and instructive writer. He is emphatically the material to make good legislators out of. We hope to chronicle his election."

The Bedford Inquirer says:—"Mr. McPHERSON is a young man of extraordinary talents, a good speaker, and one of the best political writers in the State. He has for years been connected with the press, and contributed more, probably, than any other man, to the sale of the public works of this State. He was the author of the series of articles, which we published last summer on that subject, signed 'Adams.' He is popular and will run well. The feeling is strong in favor of his election, and the defeat of Reilly. He will address our meeting in Court Week."

The Juniata Sentinel says:—"We place his name at our mast-head with pleasure, and there is no doubt his nomination will be hailed with satisfaction by the American Republicans of Juniata county. Mr. McPHERSON is a young man of signal ability, having few superiors in the State. He is a strong and able writer, and through the able productions of his pen, a great deal was added towards effecting the sale of our Public Works. He is a fine speaker, and Mr. Reilly will find in him a powerful opponent on the stump."

The Carlisle Herald says:—"This is an excellent nomination. Mr. McPHERSON is one of the most fluent, clear-headed political writers of the day, and has a way been a formidable opponent of Locofocoism, and we hope the people of the district will rebuke the vacillating course of the present mis-representative, Mr. Reilly, by giving Mac a triumphant majority."

The Official Vote.
The following is the Official Vote in this Congressional District for 1852, '54 and '56:

	1852.	1854.	1856.
Reilly, Democrat.	2806	2268	3338
McPheron, Democrat.	2412	5075	4251
Adams, Democrat.	2551	2745	2175
Johnson, Democrat.	602	770	675
Jeffries, Democrat.	267	216	207
McPheron, Democrat.	2806	2268	3338
Adams, Democrat.	2412	5075	4251
Johnson, Democrat.	602	770	675
Jeffries, Democrat.	267	216	207

County Committee.
The following are the persons named by the President of the late Convention, to constitute the County Committee:
Charles Horner, Rufus C. Swope,
Wm. B. McCallan, Jacob Resser,
John Scott, John Wolford,
Henry Comfort, Wm. Grayson,
John M. Wolf, John Burkholder,
Wm. F. Walter, S. P. Young,
David Schriver, Samuel Sadler,
Daniel S. Bantz, Jacob King,
F. Cunningham, A. S. Himes,
Henry Mickle, Abraham Reever,
John D. Becker.

State Central Committee.
Gov. Reeder, President of the late People's Convention at Harrisburg, has announced the following as the State Central Committee:

Henry M. Fuller, Philadelphia; Chas. A. Close, do.; Wm. B. Mann, do.; Wm. Millward, do.; Jas. J. Creigh, West Chester; John S. Brown, Doylestown; Henry King, Allentown; Isaac Eckert, Reading; Robt. M. Palmer, Pottsville; Charles Albright, Mauch Chunk; A. K. Peckman, Tanhannock; Henry M. Heyt, Wilkesbarre; John McPherson, Warren; W. P. J. Painter, Munc; George A. Frick, Danville; Lemuel Todd, Carlisle; John Wood, Conshohocken; John Wallower, Harrisburg; A. S. Henderson, Lancaster; Oliver J. Diekey, do.; David E. Small, York; A. K. McTear, Chambersburg; David McMurrie, Huntingdon; Alexander Mollin, Elbsburg; Darwin Phelps, Kittanning; E. H. Cowan, Greensburg; Wm. McKean, Washington; Thomas M. Marshall, Pittsburg; Robt. B. Carmichael, Birminghams; John N. Purviance, Butler; Wm. M. Stephenson, Munc; Alfred Hildkopper, Meadville; Philip Glover, Stratonsville.

Meeting in Franklin.
A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Chambersburg on the 10th inst. Addresses were delivered by Hon. D. F. Robinson, Wm. McCallan and J. H. McCauley, Esqs., and Col. McClure, which were received with great applause.

Among other resolutions unanimously adopted, was the following, offered by J. H. McCauley, Esq.:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially endorses the nomination of EDWARD McPHERSON, Esq., of Adams County, as made this day by the Conference of this Congressional District; and whilst, as a matter of local pride, it is natural that we should have preferred the nomination of a son and citizen of our own county, in the person of our former talented Representative, the Hon. D. F. Robinson, yet in the gentleman nominated, we know that we have a candidate eminently qualified, by his intimate acquaintance with the history of our country and her interests, for the position for which he has been named, and we hereby pledge to our sister Counties of the District, our fixed determination to give to him the undivided vote of the People's party in this county.

In submitting the foregoing Resolutions, Mr. McCauley made some very judicious remarks, relative to their subject matter, and spoke in glowing terms of the fitness and qualifications of the People's Candidate for Congress, Mr. McPHERSON, of Adams. He spoke of his personal acquaintance with that gentleman, and of the high estimation in which his abilities as a profound publicist is held by the leading men of the Commonwealth. If elected, he would add dignity to the position and reflect honor upon his constituents. Then let the People of the Seventeenth Congressional District give McPHERSON an old fashioned majority.

Pennsylvania College.
A copy of the catalogue of Pennsylvania College for 1857-'58, has been placed upon our table. The institution is in a flourishing condition, numbering 134 students, divided thus: Seniors 11, Juniors 14, Sophomores 27, Freshmen 24. Partial Course 3. Primitian Class 11, Junior Preparators 41.

The Annual Commencement takes place on the third Thursday of September. The Baccalaureate Discourse is pronounced the Sunday preceding, by the President of the Institution. The annual exercises of the Junior Class occur on Wednesday morning; in the afternoon there will be an address before the Linnaean Association by JOHN NEILL, M. D., Professor in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia; and the Philanthropic Society will be addressed by MORTON McMICHAEL, Esq., of Philadelphia. The annual meeting of the Alumni is held on Wednesday evening, and an address delivered by one of its members; the duty this year devolves upon THOMAS STONE, D. D., of Philadelphia.

Sudden Death.
Mr. Anthony Fuller, a highly respectable citizen of Mountpleasant township, fell dead on Friday the 18th, from an attack of apoplexy. On the morning of that day, says the Hanover Spectator, he arose as usual and in excellent health, for one of his advanced age, about 70 years, and proceeded to light a pipe as was his custom, and then retired to a sitting room. Soon after a peculiar sound as of a person falling arrested the attention of the family, and upon going to the apartment occupied by Mr. F., he was discovered prostrate upon the floor, and expired in a few moments.

Specie Going.
The steamer Persia sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday, with 120 passengers and nearly \$700,000 in specie!

The yellow fever is still raging at New Orleans. There were 256 deaths during the week ending on Tuesday.

Proceedings of Court.
Court was in session but four days last week, having adjourned on Thursday evening. The following cases were disposed of:

COMMON PLEAS.
Jacob Albert's Adm'r vs. John Ziegler's Executors—Summons in debt on note under seal. Defendants plead payment with leave, &c. Verdict for defendants. Back of Gettysburg vs. James A. Thompson and Robert Smith, (Bankers)—Summons in Assumpsit on Promissory Note. Defendants plead payment with leave, &c. This material evidence of Defendants was ruled out by the Court. Verdict for plaintiff \$1878 31.
P. A. & S. Small vs. David Middlecott—Fornication to try the right to certain money, proceeds of Sheriff's sale of property of George C. Strickhouser. Verdict for Plaintiffs.

QUARTER SESSIONS.
Com. vs. Margaret Gallagher—Indictment for Arson in setting fire to hotel of Jacob Martin in New Oxford. Verdict—Not Guilty.
Com. vs. Keziah Thomas—Indictment for obtaining goods under false pretences. Note prosequi entered by Prosecuting Attorney.
Com. vs. Franklin Shorb—Indictment for Assault and Battery. Ignored by Grand Jury, and presentis, Eliza Jones, to pay costs of prosecution.
Com. vs. Samuel Saylor and Emanuel Izer—Indictment for malicious mischief, in willfully driving into the buggy of Rev. Henry Bishop, on public highway. Verdict—Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 each, and costs of prosecution.
Com. vs. George Stuckey—Assault and Battery on the person of Louisa Williams. Defendant plead Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5, and costs of prosecution, and give security in \$100 to keep the peace, &c., for three months.
Com. vs. Matthew Thompson—Assault and Battery on the person of Winfield S. Gardner. Verdict—Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Alfred Palm—Surety of the Peace on information of his mother. Sentenced to pay costs of prosecution.
Com. vs. Charles Muddor—Indictment for larceny of a pair of boots, the property of Alexander Koser. Verdict—Guilty. Sentenced to two months imprisonment and pay costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Henry Blinter—Surety of Peace on information of his wife. Ordered to pay costs, and give security in \$50 to keep the peace, &c., for six months.
Com. vs. George Stuckey—Assault and Battery on person of Jacob Craig. Indictment ignored by Grand Jury, and County to pay the costs.
Com. vs. Elias Degroff—Assault and Battery on the person of George Degroff. Indictment ignored by Grand Jury, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Adam Kriker—Assault and Battery on the person of his father, Philip Kriker. Defendant plead Guilty, and sentenced to two months imprisonment and pay the costs.
Com. vs. Jacob Craig—Assault and Battery on the person of George Stuckey, with intent to kill. Verdict—Guilty of Assault and Battery. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs, and give security in \$100 to keep the peace, &c., for three months.

In the case of the Com. vs. Jesse W. Bittinger, the Court granted a new trial.

Pic-Nics.
The Sabbath-schools of the Presbyterian Church, and of St. James' Church, have had very pleasant pic-nics in the woods—the former on the 14th, and the latter on Thursday last. The Christ Church school intend to have one on Thursday next, and the Methodist school on Saturday.

The "Independent Blues" were out in full strength on Saturday, and made a handsome appearance. They were target-shooting in the forenoon. Mr. H. AUGUSTUS GEYER took the medal.

Mr. Henry Comfort has been appointed Street and Road Commissioner by the Town Council.

A large camp of Gipsies is about 2 miles from town on the Harrisburg road. The men and women are about town every day, the former trafficking in horses, the latter telling fortunes where they can get any person foolish enough to employ them.

Since the above was in type they have decamped, the folks in this region not being gullible enough for their purposes.

Fires.
The barn, stabling and sheds of Captain James G. Hurst, of Jefferson county, Va., were consumed by fire on the morning of the 14th, by one of the servants burning a horse's nest in the shed. About 80 tons of hay, 60 barrels of corn, 300 bushels of wheat, and 300 bushels of oats were destroyed. Loss about \$2,500.

A destructive fire took place at Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at \$175,000. Among the buildings destroyed was the Third Presbyterian Church.

A fire at Cincinnati, on Tuesday night, destroyed the car stables, near the Brighton house. Seventy six cars were burned.

Shocking Scene.
The dairy stables of Wm. Hogan, at Cincinnati, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last, with 60 cows, 5 calves, 3 horses, 1 mule, 10 or 15 tons of oat sheaves, 400 bushels of corn, and 300 bushels of oats. The scene in the stables, in the midst of the conflagration, is described as most piteously and indescribably harrowing. The live stock were all tied in their stalls; and, as the fire reached them, their cries and groans and struggles were fearful and agonizing, and the terrifying echoes upon the still night air were awful for miles around. It was a fearful and heart-rending sight, surpassing the power of human imagination to conceive.

Great Freshet.
An extra from the Wrightsville Star, of Thursday, mentions that the lower portion of York county was visited, on Tuesday evening last, by one of the heaviest rain storms that has been known in that section for 18 years past. The waters of Muddy Creek became so high as to carry off three of the County bridges on that stream, and where it enters into the Susquehanna Canal, the deposit of wash and sand in the Canal from the creek, has been so great as to obstruct the navigation. About 50 or 60 feet of the towing-path of the Tide Water Canal, a short distance below the Maryland line, was also carried away. On Wednesday night, another heavy rain passed over that region, which no doubt added to the injury already done.

On Wednesday morning last a fire broke out in the omnibus depot of Wm. Roberts n. corner of Biddle and Walsh streets, Baltimore, entirely destroying it, together with 17 horses, 6 coaches, 1 sulky, and a quantity of harness. The building was 160 feet deep by 100 in width, and cost \$7,000. At the time the fire broke out there were nearly 100 horses in the stalls. Besides those burned to death, four or five were so severely burned that they will probably have to be killed. Several tons of provender and grain were also destroyed. The whole loss is estimated at \$14,000.

During the illumination, and bonfires, and rockets, on Tuesday night, at New York, in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, the City Hall took fire, and was damaged to the amount of \$50,000 by fire and water before the flames were subdued.

Mrs. Ashmore, wife of the Rev. Wm. Ashmore, of the Siam mission, which on her way to this country, from Hong Kong, with her two children, died on the 10th of May, off the Cape of Good Hope, and was buried at sea.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventeenth district of Ohio. Tom is "a team."

The last accounts from Central India say that the rebellion had been effectually put down. Lord Canning's proclamation says that no hopes of pardon need be entertained by any persons immediately concerned in the murder of British subjects.

The Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, late Speaker of the Pennsylvania State Senate, was nominated for re-election to the Senate, by the Democratic Convention of York county, on Tuesday last.

The York county Democratic Convention has nominated Henry L. Fisher, Esq., formerly of this place, for Congress, subject to the action of the District Conference.

More Money to be Spent!
Southern politicians control the Democratic party. What they demand, it does. It is important, therefore, to note the new and changing position of the leading men of the South. Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, in his recent speech at Beech Island, says he voted for the increase of the Army at the last session, and that "the Navy should be increased." This year, we are paying over 25½ millions for the Army, and over 14½ millions for the Navy. How much larger expense would these men entail upon the country?

In early times, Jefferson's party was jealous of the growth of the Army and Navy. Now, the party pretending to have inherited Jefferson's principles, spend FORTY MILLIONS A YEAR upon these branches, and complacently talk of adding to this enormous sum!

While the South says, the Navy must be increased for its protection, it protests against a TARIFF, to protect the interests of us.

There was a tremendous storm of rain, hail and wind at Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon. Several houses were struck by lightning.

The storm of Tuesday afternoon was very severe at Burlington, N. Y. The telegraph operators threw their instruments out of circuit—but it did no good. The lightning flashed and cracked like half a dozen rifles fired at random, and about half past 4 o'clock there was a blinding flash of lightning, followed by a terrific crash of thunder, and the instruments of the Railroad line, and the Mr. Holly and Trenton line were entirely demolished, the magnets bent, and the coils of insulated wire crumbled with the intense heat. In the room adjoining the office two persons were knocked down.

A violent hail storm passed over Baltimore and Frederick counties on last Wednesday afternoon. Some of the hailstones, it is said, were nearly as large as a hen's egg.

The same evening, at Lancaster, and west and north of it, they had a tremendous rain, and at one section a hurricane, extending over a width of about a mile. The growing corn in its track was blown to the ground, and numerous trees and fences prostrated. A house was struck by lightning in Lancaster.

The Democratic Convention in Allegheny county Pa., (Pittsburg) has refused to endorse the National Administration. This is ominous.

August, 1857, and August, 1858.
One year ago, not a man in the North would be found to deny that the only fair way to settle the Kansas question was to submit it to the will of the majority of the people of the Territory. Hence, all in the North expected, wished and declared, that the Lecompton Constitution should be submitted to the popular vote, and be presented to Congress only in case it was approved. This was the position of Gov. Walker, Secretary Stanton, of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, of Gen. Packer, and of all parties in the North. Upon the necessity and propriety of this point, there was no doubt felt or expressed.

After a while, the Administration grew weak, and, in December last, it gave adhesion to the Lecompton Constitution, although it had not been submitted to the people, and all the facts showed that the large majority were indifferently opposed to the provisions of that instrument. Soon the friends of the Administration in Congress and elsewhere assumed the ground taken by Mr. Buchanan, and urged the necessity of forcing Lecompton on the people without ceremony or delay. Among these was U. S. Senator Bigler, who had been in the Territory part of last summer, and had there committed himself to the policy of Gov. Walker. Upon his return, he wrote a letter to Secretary Stanton, dated Clearfield co., Pa., August 14, 1857, in which this passage occurs:

"Make my special regards to Governor Walker, and say to him THAT HE HAS THE POPULAR HEART WITH HIM THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE COUNTRY, EXCEPT ONLY THE EXTREME SOUTH. Should his programme succeed, he WILL HAVE THE MOST ENVIABLE PROMINENCE OF ANY MAN IN THE NATION. The Administration is a little weak at the knees, and wince under the Southern thunder, but they must stand up to the work."

The Administration knees gave way, and Mr. Buchanan came down on his marrowbones before the extreme men of the South. Walker would not degrade himself by imitating the example. Stanton would not, nor Forney, nor Douglas, nor Stuart, nor Brodriek. Bigler did, and was prominent in the work of assassinating all the Democrats who would not, like him, desert their principles, their promises, and their convictions.

Mr. REILLY, like Bigler, believed, in August, 1857, that the people of Kansas should be permitted to choose their form of government. He thought so up to April, or May, 1858. But he then apostatized, and voted to deny them this fundamental American right. In this, his party deserves the indignant reputation of the people.

National Bankruptcy.
THE WARNINGS OF HENRY CLAY—ANOTHER SWINDLE.

The locofoco party has made the grand discovery that the Free Trade Tariff of 1840-'58, will not yield sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the government.

They have been slow in discovering this vital and very important fact! Did not the statesmen of the Whig Party predict this result long ago. Did not Henry Clay warn his countrymen that the Tariff of 1846 would impoverish the country—deprive it of its specie capital—break down American labor—destroy the manufacturing interest, and bankrupt the Treasury?

Rebuke the Prophecy fulfilled!
Henry Clay is in his coffin, and his traducers and slanderers revel upon his grave; but his words of wisdom and warning still live!

In the midst of the rain which surrounds us—the destruction of labor, and the reward of industry—of the desolation which pervades the country—with the damning proofs that the People have been cheated and imposed upon by false-hearted political parasites, the same odious game of fraud and chicanery is again to be perpetrated!

The Question is one of BREAD; one between British Pauper Labor and American FREEMEN.

What do we see?
The same party—the same men—are again to be seen and heard, protesting to the People, that they are the exclusive friends of American Labor and American Industry! Will an intelligent People shut their eyes to the past, and permit the bitter lessons of experience to pass unheeded?

Can the American People—those who look to the welfare of the masses, believe in the honor, honesty or patriotism, of the political demagogues who swore before Heaven that James K. Polk was a better Tariff man than Henry Clay?

Worthy Serious Attention.

Thirty years ago, the expenses of the Administration of J. Q. Adams were outrageously abused for extravagance. During Van Buren's Administration, twelve years later, the expenses, partly in consequence of the Florida war, had grown to \$39,000,000, and the people rebuked him. The appropriations of the last Congress for the expenses

NEW FIRM—NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have entered into Partnership in the Hardware and Grocery business, at the Old Stand of **DANNER and ZIEGLER**, in Baltimore street, under the name and title of **DANNER and ZIEGLER**, and ask, and will endeavor to deserve, a continuance of the patronage of the Old Firm, as well as any quantity of new custom. They have just returned from the Cities with

immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of
Building Materials, such as Nails, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, Locks, Glass, &c., &c.
Tools, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gauges, Braces and Bits, Angers, Squares, Gauges, Mallets, &c., &c.
Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Vises, Raps, &c., Horseshoes, Horse-shoe Nails, &c.,

Coach Findings, such as Cloth, Canvas, Mask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Rings, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Sides, Slats, etc., etc.

Road Findings—Tampico, Brush and French Barroco, Linings, Bindings, Poles, Lash-

Cabinet maker's Tools - a general assortment of
also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.
Housekeepers will also find a large assortment of
Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albion and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Forks, Knives, Shavers and Tonges, Ladles, Enamelled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Pots, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.
Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Pear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell

Groceries—a full and general assortment, such as—Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and

Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee,
Teas, Chocolate, fine flour, and dairy

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire proof Paints: in fact, most every article in the Hardware, Coach Building, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabin-makers, Painters, and Grocery line - all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

HENRY B. BANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, May 24. tf

"A Casket of Gems of Wit and Wisdom!"

A Thousand and One Stories,
F. Fane and Fane, Wit and Humor,
Bliss, Romance and Romance, edited

by S. G. Goodrich—(Peter Parley) one volume, large octavo, handsomely bound in red morocco, with gilt side and back; containing 50 pages, and

Illustrated by 300 Beautiful Engravings.

The design of this book is to bring whole libraries into a single volume—to furnish a mental meal for every day and every hour—

every taste, humor, age, caprice—a look
at the grave and gay, the old and young;
to have, therefore, Science and Philosophy,
 rhyme, and Reason, Wit and Wisdom, Fact
and Fancy, which, put together as they come,
 produce a sort of intellectual plum pudding,
 as much as the whole is peppered and spiced
 with puns, conundrums, and drolleries, to say
 nothing of a garish of three hundred engrav-
 ings.

In these papers are given the essences of
 thought and sentiment from Goethe, Sydney
 Smith, Sam Johnson, and many others;
 the best anecdotes, libellous eccentricities,
 and other extravaganzas, gathered from the
 tales of *Don Quixote*, of *Præter*, outlines of the fables
 of *Don Riquelme* and *Gil Blas*; of the fables of
 Luvain and *Lafontaine*; of the epic poems of
 Jerusalem Delivered, *Telemaachus*, *Orlando
 Furioso*, and others; of the *Life* and *Sayings*
 of Mrs. Puritinton and the Widow Redditt; of

le Bushy Papers and the Green Mountain Girl; of the Life of Sam Houston, Gerard the lion killer, Cummings the elephant-deslayer, and Livingston the giraffe-chaser.

PETER PARLEY, the editor of this book, has world-wide reputation, as an author—his writings having become familiar as household words wherever the English language is spoken. THIS IS HIS LAST WORK, and we predict for it a popularity equal, or superior, to that acquired by any of his former publications.

country to obtain subscribers far it.
Specimen copies will be sent by mail, pre-
paid, to any address on receipt of the price.
For full particulars address
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
119 Nassau St., New York.
Aug. 18. 3t

PAINESTOCK BROTHERS.
\$25.
 Have a few **HATHAWAY COOK**
STOVES, which I will sell for **\$25 cash.**
 March 15. **GEO. ARNOLD.**

GROCERIES.
NEW Crop of New Orleans Molasses and
 Sugars, at reduced rates, can be had at
PAINESTOCK'S Cheap Store.

NEW GOODS.
 THE cheapest in town. Call and see
 them at the store of **GEO. ARNOLD.**

TO THE FARMERS.

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine, with Wood's improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, knowing them to be the best combined machine in use. It has been successfully introduced into different parts of our State, and I sold thirty-four last season. In Adams county, all reaping and mowing machines received a silver medal at the State Fair, also, the first Premium at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, and other county fairs, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping Machine, will please call upon the undersigned, before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in showing the Machines. Early orders are solicited, as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to demand.

SAUEL HERBST, Agent.
Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.
March 1.

M'CORMICK'S
Reaping & Mowing Machine,
FOR 1853.

IS offered to the farmers of Adams County, as the BEST REAPER IN THE WORLD, and the best Combined Reaper and Mower, and is so warranted—having received the Great Council Medal at the exhibition of all nations in London in 1851—the grand Gold Medal of Honor at the great French Exhibition at Paris, in 1855; and also the United States National Agricultural Society at their Fair at Syracuse, New York, in 1857, awarded to C. H. M'Cormick a Gold Medal and Diploma for the best reaper, after a severe test in heavy tangled rye, over hilly and uneven ground, in competition with 23 other machines, and an indefinite number of smaller Premiums at State and County Fairs. Farmers needing a Reaper or Mower will find it to their advantage to try M'Cormick's, as they can have one put up in competition with any other and no obligation asked but to keep the machine that proves best after a fair trial in all kinds of grain and grass.

Four horse machines, full 6 feet cut; two horse, 5 feet cut. For particulars see large bill, or apply personally or by letter to the undersigned in Fairfield, or David Schwartz, Littlestown, or any person in the county having a M'Cormick Machine.

J. S. WITHEROW,
Agent for Adams County.

April 12.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

J. L. SCHICK has just received and offers for sale the most desirable assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of Spring Silks, Plain Black do., Foulards, Challis Robes a la Lillo, Laysa do., do., Spring Dolmans, Oriental Lustres. Also, Bombazines, Alpacaes, de Reges, Gingham, Lawns, Brilliant, Shepherds, Plaid, Crape, de Espagne, Tissue Barages, &c.

April 5, 1853.

Spring Millinery.

MISS M'CREARY has just returned from the City, and is now opening a beautiful assortment of MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, which she will sell at the lowest cash prices, and which she invites the ladies to call and examine.

Milliners who wish to buy to sell again, will find it much to their advantage to give her a call, as she keeps none but the most fashionable Goods.

April 19, 3m

SHEARS & BUEHLER

HAVE constantly on hand, at their yard, on Washington and Railroad streets, every variety of MOUNTAIN and River Lumber, White Pine, Hemlock, Ash and Poplar boards; Plank, Scantling, Joist, M. Studding, &c. They are ready to fill, at the shortest notice, all orders, for prices amount, for building purposes, at prices which will surprise those who may favor them with their patronage. They have also on hand a lot of worked Flooring, Palings for fencing, Plaster and Shingling Lathes, &c.

May 3.

NEW GOODS

STILL COMING AT FAHNESTOCK'S.

WE have just returned from the cities with another supply of New Goods. If you want to buy cheap, now is the time to do it. Go to Fahnestock's if you want very cheap Goods. Their large purchases from the grade sales, thus saving the profit of the wholesale dealers, enable them to offer bargains.

The First of the Season.

MARCUS SAMSON has just received from the New York Auction Sales, a large lot of

Ready-made Clothing

for spring and summer, which he is able to sell at prices unprecedently low. The new arrivals consist of Frock, Sack & Raglan Coats, with Pants and Vests, in great variety, new styles and patterns—for Men and Boys. Call and examine the large assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods will be received from New York every few weeks throughout the season. In documents to purchase such as cannot be offered by any other establishment in the county are now, and will continue to be offered, at SAMSON'S.

April 5, 1853.

MEN'S WEAR.

J. L. SCHICK would invite the attention of buyers to his large Stock of Fine Black Cloth, Fine Colored do., Fine Black Cassimers, Fancy Cassimers, Side Striped do., Vestings, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Hinderkerchiefs, &c., &c.

April 5, 1853.

COACH TRIMMINGS.

5,000 YARDS of Silk Coach Fringe.
400 " Buttons & Draw Trimming Cloth.
15,000 " Coach Lazzels,
75 Sides Patent Leather.
\$ 300 Bells, and a large variety of all kinds of Trimmings, which we will sell at reduced prices for cash. Now is the time for bargains at FAHNESTOCK'S.

June 7.

Flour & Feed.

THE undersigned will hereafter constantly keep on hand a supply of FLOUR & FEED, of the best quality. His arrangements with those who supply him, will enable him to sell cheaper than he can be had elsewhere. Those who want to buy the best up! inspect these will call at the store of BOYER & SON.

SILK MANTILLAS—Just received direct from Auction a large assortment of beautiful Silk and More-Antique Mantillas, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50, to which we call the attention of ladies. If you wish cheap and pretty Mantillas call at FAHNESTOCK'S.

June 7.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR, Coffee, Molasses, and all kinds of spices, and every article in the grocery line, cheap and good at the new Dry Good & Grocery Store of

J. C. GUINN & BRO.

NEW FIRM.

BRINGMAN & CULP,
Successors to Bringman & Aughbaugh,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

HATS, Caps, Bows, Shoes, Trunks, Harness, Canes, &c., &c. Having commenced business at the well known stand of Bringman & Aughbaugh, (Sign of the Big Boat) we invite all who desire anything in our line of business, feeling confident that we will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. Boots and Shoes made upon the shortest notice, as heretofore. Also, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, &c., and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice.

Come one! Come all! Remember the place, Chambersburg-street, Sign of the Big Boat.

April 25, 1f

NEW GOODS

At the New Firm of Paxton & McIlheny,

South-east Corner of Centre Square.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the public generally, that they have just received, and are now opening, a very choice selection of HATS and CAPS, consisting of Oakford Philadelphia Spring style, MOLESKIN DRESS HATS, unsurpassed for neatness of shape and elegance of finish; FELT, FUR and WOOL HATS, of all colors and styles, together with a complete assortment of MEN'S and BOYS' CAPS, which they warrant to be of the best material and most fashionable styles—all of which will be offered at very low prices; also, STRAW GOODS, of every variety and style.

These Goods were carefully selected, and bought for Cash; which will enable them to sell at very low prices.

PAXTON & McILHENY.

May 10, 1f

NEW FIRM.

GROCERIES & DRY GOODS.

J. C. Guinn & Brother

HAVE taken the store of John Hoke, on the North West corner of the Diamond, where they will continue the Dry Goods and Grocery business on an enlarged scale. They will constantly keep on hand a large and varied assortment of everything in their line. They have just laid in a large and splendid stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

and are now opening them for the inspection of the public. We cordially invite the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity to give us a call, and examine for themselves, as we feel satisfied they will want no other recommendation to induce them to buy. We are determined to keep nothing but good Goods and to sell cheaper than the cheapest for the cash. Give us a call—no trouble to show goods.

J. C. GUINN & BRO.

March 29.

Cheap! Cheap! More New Goods!

JACOBS and BRO. have just returned from the city, with a very large assortment of Cloth, Cassimers, Vestings, Summer Goods, and everything else in the men's wear line. They also offer plain and fancy Shirts, Collars, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c. Having bought unusually low, for the cash, they are enabled to sell cheaper than even an excellent full cloth suit, made up, for \$13, for instance. Give them a call, at their new establishment, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the Court-house, before purchasing elsewhere.

May 17.

New Partnership.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the Flour, Feed, Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of the former, at the northwest corner of Baltimore and High streets. They will constantly keep on hand a large supply of Flour, Feed, Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c., and will sell at the lowest living prices. Call and judge for yourselves.

They will also, at all times pay the cash, at the best market rates, for Flour and Feed.

JACOB NORBECK,

WM. J. MARTIN.

April 12.

JUST ARRIVING!

NEW GOODS at GILLESPIE & THOMAS',—Groceries, Fish, Spices, Confections, Fruit, &c., &c. Selling cheaper than ever. Give us a call.

Also, the Jones' Patent COAL OIL LAMPS—the greatest improvement of the age.

June 11, 1f

LADIES.

DO you want pretty DRESS GOODS, at low prices? Go to Fahnestock's, and buy them. Their stock is cheaper and prettier than elsewhere. Their stock comprises Melanes, Mohair, French Merinos, Alpacaes, Plaides, &c. Also a very rich looking article of Motté Antique for dresses. Don't forget to look at FAHNESTOCK'S.

RICHEMBRODERIES.

A large and beautiful assortment of rich French worked Collars, and many other new and seasonable goods, just to hand, and for sale at low prices at

H. S. & E. H. MINNIGHS.

GLOVES!

Ladies and Gents' dark, light and black KID GLOVES of all qualities. Also Felt, Cotton, Worsted, Berlin and Buck gloves can be found at the cheap Dry Good Store of

H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

THE attention of the LADIES is directed

to the large and splendid assortment of new Spring and Summer Goods, such as Dolans, Lawns, Puce Chai, Gingham, domestic and fine, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., at

J. C. GUINN & BRO'S.

VIOLINS, Flutes, Accordions, Pipes, etc.

at PICKING'S.

CUCUMBER Pickles and good Vinegar

at Gillespie & Thomas.

DON'T forget to call at SCHICK'S,

all who wish to purchase choice articles of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Soaps, and everything else in that line.

FLOUR AND FEED always on hand,

of the best quality and sold at the smallest profits, at NORBECK & MARTIN'S.

CLOTHS—Cassimers, and every article

men's wear, good and cheap at

J. C. GUINN & BRO'S.

POWDER, Shot, B. Lead, & Percussion

Caps, for sale at SCOTT'S.

GENTLEMEN, do you wish to select from

a large and handsome variety of Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c. If you do call at SCHICK'S.

PARASOLS—Latest Styles, at

MISS McCREARY'S.

THE attention of the Ladies is especially

invited to the large and well-selected assortment of Ladies, Misses and Children's SHOES and GAITERS, at

PAXTON & McILHENY'S.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of Neapolitan, English Straw and Colored Spring Bonnets. Call and see them.

Professional Cards.

DAVID A. BUEHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of Boyer & Son.
Gettysburg, Feb. 4. 1y

WM. B. McLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the 'Sentinel' Office.
Dec. 23.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg-street.
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Persons and Patents,
Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

Has his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, opposite P. Pickering's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D. Prof. Muhlenberg, Prof. M. Jacobs, M. L. Stoeber, H. L. Baugher, Dr. H. S. Huber.

April 15.

SUNBEAM GALLERY.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE ROOM, at his residence in West Middle street, on Square west of Fahnestock's Store, where he is prepared to furnish

AMBR. MELANO, EMAMEL, AND PHOTOGRAPH PICTURES,

in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction, and is prepared to accommodate all with GOOD PICTURES, either single or in groups. He also has a number of specimens at his room in Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of Bringman & Culp's large Shoe Store, where he still continues as formerly to take pictures.

All who desire a correct likeness of themselves and friends, will do well to give us a call, as we have reduced our prices to suit the present "Hard Times."

Pictures copied from old specimens of all kinds; also, inserted in Lockets, Brevets-Pins, Rings, &c.

The subscriber being thankful to his friends and the public in general for patronage, wishes them to continue it, and assures them, that as heretofore they shall not be dissatisfied.

Charges from 50 cts. to \$10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets and Brevets-pins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the lowest prices.

Children will not be taken for less than \$1.00.

AMBR. TYPES taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.

May 3.

REMOVAL.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

HAS removed his shop to his Old Stand, in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will always be thankful to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, March 15.

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD

WM. B. MEALS,

MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES of every description, of Foreign and American Marble, lower than city prices. Persons desiring work in this line are respectfully invited to examine his selections, as well as his prices, before purchasing elsewhere. An ample compensation for the time and trouble is guaranteed.

Shop opposite McConaughy's Hall, Carlisle street, Gettysburg, Pa.

Aug. 31.

FOR the newest styles of Goods, always

call at SCHICK'S.

CRANBERRIES, Raisins, Fancies, Fancy

Articles, &c., at SCOTT'S.

CIGARS and TOBACCO.—A large supply

of all kinds, just received at

J. C. GUINN & BRO'S.

VESSES—Such as Satin, Italian Cloth, Buff

and White Marcellis, Linen, German, &c., at PICKING'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Flowers, of every

variety, and to suit every taste, to be found cheap at

SCHICK'S.

RAISINS, bunch and layer cheaper than

the cheapest for sale by

Gillespie & Thomas.

JUST RECEIVED—A large lot of Bleached

and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all of which we offer at reduced prices.

H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS can always

be bought lower, and a larger assortment than elsewhere, is always to be had at

FAHNESTOCK'S.

SHOES, Suspenders, Cravats and Hand-

kerchiefs, at PICKING'S.

SUGAR, Coffee and Molasses, just received

by Gillespie & Thomas.

CANDIES, Kisses, Licorice, Citrons,

French Prunes, Currants, Figs, Raisins, Gum Drops, Jujube Paste, Lozenges, Filberts, Almonds, English Walnuts, Butter and Pot Nuts, Pickles, Cucumbers, Tomato Catsup, &c., &c. (prime) at SCOTT'S.

MOLASSES, from 37 1/2 to 57 cents per gal-

lon, and Coffee from 12 to 15 cents per pound—tip-top articles, and worthy the attention of housekeepers, at

DANNEN & ZIEGLER, Jr.

JEWELRY & STATIONERY—any quantity

and the best stock ever brought to this place. If you doubt it call in and see for yourselves—at

SCHICK'S.

SHAWLS, Bonnets, and Ribbons; Thibet

Wool, Cashmere, Stella and Crapo Shawls cheaper and prettier than elsewhere. Also, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings; a large and pretty stock and very cheap to be had at

FAHNESTOCK'S.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Summer Coatings

and every variety of Summer dress goods for men and boys to be had at

FAHNESTOCK'S.

D. PAXTON, NEW FIRM. (FR. McILHENY.)

Paxton & McIlheny,
(Successors to Coburn & Paxton.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES, & STRAW GOODS.

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks, Carpet Bays, Umbrellas, Canes, Tobacco & Segars, At the South-east Corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa.
March 22.

NEW GOODS!

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received from the city a Large Stock of Goods, among which is a great variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, very cheap, and latest style. Also, cheap Cloth, Cassimers, Tweeds, Summer Cloth, Dress Patterns, Coatings, Vestings, Linens, Cottons, Gingham, a Large Stock of Domestic Goods.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.
The above Goods have been well selected, and will be sold at small profits, for cash. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, March 29, 1853.

REMOVAL.

JACOBS & BROTHER

HAVE removed their Merchant Tailoring Establishment to the splendid new three-story house on the north side of Chambersburg street, adjoining Bringman & Aughbaugh's, where they will continue business on a larger scale than ever.

Their stock of Cloths, cassimers, Cassinets, Vestings, &c., &c., has been largely increased, and they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest—defying all competition. Give them a call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Clothing made up on short notice and in the very best and most careful manner.

With their long practical experience in the business, and a desire to please, they hope to be able to give satisfaction in all cases.

Call! Once and All!

Gettysburg, March 29, 1853.

A Card from Dr. James M.

Jarrett, of the New-York Lung Infirmary, in connection for the past eight years with the above Institution, as Chief Physician, and a twelve years' course of study devoted to the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption and its kindred diseases, together with his unrivaled opportunities and advantage of pathological research—aided not a little by a perfect system of Medical Instruction—has enabled me to arrive at a decisive, direct, and successful course of treatment for the positive and radical cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Air-Passages.

By Inhalation, the vapor and curative properties of medicines are directly addressed to the diseased organs and the integument. I do not advise the use of Medical Inhalation of any kind, to the exclusion of general treatment; and although I consider it a useful adjunct in the proper management of those fearful and often fatal diseases, yet I deem it very necessary that each patient should have the benefit of both general and local treatment. The success of my treatment in the above diseases, and the high character of the Institution over which I have so long had the honor to preside, are too well known to need any eulogy or comment from me.

At the solicitation of many private and personal friends, through whose philanthropic aid above charity has been long and liberally supported, and after due consideration, I have concluded to make such arrangements as will bring the benefits of my experience and treatment within the reach of all, and not confine myself, as heretofore, to those only who entered the Infirmary, or who were able to visit me at my office. Hoping therefore that the arrangement will give entire satisfaction, both to my professional brethren and the public, I would respectfully announce in conclusion, that I can now be consulted personally or by letter, on all diseases as above, and that the medicines, the same as used in the Institution, prepared to suit each individual case, Inhalant Vapors, Medical Inhalers, &c., &c., will be forwarded by express to any part of the United States or the Canadas.

TERMS—My terms of treatment by letter are as follows, viz.: \$12 per month for each patient, which will include medicine sufficient for one month's use; also, Inhalant Vapor, and an Inhalant Apparatus. Payment as follows: \$5 to be paid to Express Agent on receipt of the box of Medicine, and the balance \$6 at the expiration of the month, if the patient be cured or is entirely satisfied with the treatment. Patients giving full history of their case, and their symptoms in full, can be treated as well by letter as by personal examination. Patients availing themselves of Dr. Jarrett's treatment may rely upon immediate relief, as he seldom has to wait a case over thirty days. Letters for advice promptly answered. For further